

well through hers." (She alluded to the Princess Charlotte.) It was so evident that the friend meant kindly, nay respectfully, that offence could not be taken—She escorted her guests through her estate.

The Princess Elizabeth noticed, in the hen house, a breed of poultry, hitherto unknown to her; and expressed a wish to possess some of these rare fowls, imagining that Mrs. Mills would regard her wish as a law; but the Quakeress quickly remarked, with characteristic evasion, "They are rare, as thou sayest; but if any are to be purchased, in this land, or in any other countries, I know few women; likelier than thyself to procure them with ease." Her royal highness more plainly expressed her desire to purchase some of those she now beheld. I do not buy and sell," answered Rachael Mills. "Perhaps you will give me a pair?" persevered the princess, with a conciliating smile. "Nay, verily," replied Rachael, "I have refused many friends; and that which I have denied my own kinswoman, Martha Ash, it becomes me not to grant to any. We have long had it to say that these birds belonged only to our house, and I can make no exception in favor of thine." This is a fact. Some friends, indeed, are less stiffly starched, but old Quaker families still exist, who pique themselves on their independent indifference to rank, and respect their fellow mortals only in proportion to the good they have done in their generation.—*Court Journal.*

From the Boston Times.

**Editorial Independence.**—An obsolete term—a stale joke—a hoax. There is no such thing in the wide world—so silly, so ridiculous, as out of the very nature of things. And yet some editors are soberly accused of possessing this rare virtue.—There are fools in the world who believe, or knaves who affect to believe, that there is such a thing as real, practical independence among editors! Could they but lift the curtain of an editorial closet—could they but enter the sanctum where items are made and "puffs" manufactured for pay—they would find "value received" written on every thing in characters more legible than upon a note of hand.—They would find them standing out in as bold relief as the pillars of the "monster" bank in State street. Every thing would be labeled, "quid pro quo—tether side up."

Some editors are forever prating about their independence. "We," say they, (and they have a perfect right to say so, for they have at least two faces.) "we are entirely above the paltry consideration of self-interest; the public good is our governing principle." The deuce it is. We could not trust an editor who thus trumps his own incorruptibility, with a farthing candle. The fear of detection is all that would deter him from stealing the shirt from your back. "Public good," indeed! why then ask pay for newspapers? all why not furnish them gratis, and look to Providence or the contribution box for bread? We repeat, editorial independence is "all in me eye"—a hoax—a stage of lies, where men hide themselves as well as they can from the keen eye of doubt. It is all cheat—pretex—humbug—moonshine. It is a false light, held up by an editor with one hand, while he is receiving the wherewithal to keep it burning with the other?

"With one hand He puts a penny in the urn of independence, And with the other takes a guinea out."

Those who are in the habit of requesting us to put such and such an article in our "independent little paper," are requested to discontinue the practice. We shall not stand it. This being classed with independent editors, upsets at once our equanimity. Call us what else you please, but do not mock our humble lot with distinctions which we do not deserve.

From the National Intelligencer.

We have not, for several years past, met with any document, from any Department of the Government, more entitled to a close perusal and respectful consideration, than that from the War Department, which we have to-day the pleasure to introduce to the attention of our readers. We do not refer so much to its merit as a composition, though that merit be uncommon, as to the liberality, breadth, and comprehensiveness of its views. We admire, especially, the fearlessness with which the author of it has assailed and absolutely demolished some of the errors on the subject of engineering, and systems of fortification, which we have fallen into from adopting in this country the maxims of Europe, which do not, as he has clearly shown, apply to the actual circumstances of our own country.

The Secretary of War, it will be seen, resolutely opposes himself, or, rather, his irresistible battery of argument, against the notion of making the maritime coast, whether in the ocean or the Lakes, impregnable, by means of a continuous line (or series) of fortifications. Our cities, such as are from their position exposed to naval siege, he would protect by fortifications to the greatest extent required; but he boldly explodes the error of attempting the permanent defence of our estuaries and roadsteads by fortifications which would require a standing army of perhaps fifty thousand soldiers to man them, without their affording a defence upon which reliance could, with any certainty, or even confidence, be placed.

It has never happened to our lot to be more thoroughly or instantaneously convinced of any thing (respecting which we had before a doubt) than we have been by the perusal of this document, that the whole scheme which

contemplates the appropriation of the surplus revenue to the erection of Fortifications is fallacious, or founded on wholly decisive calculations. It would be a mode by which, indeed, the surplus revenue might be disposed of; but, beyond the expenditure suggested by the Secretary's Report, it would be just as wise a disposition of it to cast into the Atlantic, as to appropriate and set it apart for fortifications, whether fixed or floating.

What will give greater consequence to these views of the Secretary in the estimation of a portion at least of our readers—for among them are not a few who entertain a high opinion of the judgment of our Chief Magistrate, in military matters at least—is the fact that they have the entire concurrence of the President of the United States. In transmitting this Report from the War Department (together with a Report from the Navy Department) to the Senate, the President intimates to that body his opinion in these explicit terms: "In respect to that branch of the subject which falls more particularly under the notice of the Secretary of War, and in the consideration of which he has arrived at conclusions differing from those contained in the Report from the Engineer Bureau, I think it proper to add my concurrence in the views expressed by the Secretary."

If Congress should enter into these views of the Secretary of War and the Executive, we should be glad to see liberal appropriations made for completing the unfinished fortifications, and laying the foundations of the new ones, deemed necessary; as well as for the improvement of the Navy, and gathering materials to promote its efficiency in future emergencies.

The maximum amount that could be beneficially expended annually, upon the plan of fortification and mode of appropriation proposed in this Report of the Secretary, upon all the fortifications embraced in the bills now before Congress, is stated, in a subsequent Report from the Department, at six millions of dollars annually for fortifications, and two millions of dollars for ordnance.—[Some of the fortifications embraced in those bills, however, do not probably come within the limits proposed in the Secretary's Report; in which case, should they be struck out, the aggregate appropriation would we suppose, be lessened by so much as the bills are entitled.]

**Titles.**—The following extract from Vines' "Six Months Tour in America" exhibits in a true but not very flattering light the fondness of Republicans for military titles.

Human nature will out. In the absence of other titles, it is the pleasure of Americans that they should be dignified by the rank of general, colonel, or aids de camp; but more especially, I found by that of major. An English gentleman assured me, that being on board a steambat on the Ohio River, he was first introduced by a friend as plain Mr., then as captain; soon after he was addressed as major, and before the end of the day he was formally introduced as a general. There is usually a major, or an aid, as they call themselves, in every stage coach company. The captain of a steambat, who was presiding at the dinner table, happened to ask rather loudly, "General, a little fish!" and was immediately answered in the affirmative by twenty-five out of the thirty gentlemen who were present.

Judging from the euphony of their names, the Russian diplomatists would seem to have a remarkable antipathy to their noses, and to be invoking every one to rid them of such a useless excrescence as soon as possible, e. g. The new Imperial minister to this country is called Somnoff, (*snuff my nose off*.) An attaché of the same legation in Washington is Blownozoff, (*blow my nose off*.) Besides which, we have Col. Kutnuzoff, of the Imperial Guard, (*cut my nose off*.) Marshall Pulmauzoff, (*pull my nose off*.) General Noz-begun, (*nose begone*) and many others.—*Washington Metropolitan.*

**MOBILE, MAY 2.—Texas.**—The latest news we have from Texas, is by way of Natchez. The Courier of that place, of the 23d ult. states that arrangements have been made to have all the volunteers from Mississippi and the upper part of Louisiana, who can get ready by the 5th of May, unite at different points on the river and proceed together by way of Plaquemine to Harrisburg, the seat of the Texian Government. It is confidently expected that from 500 to 700 men will unite, and thus constitute the largest force of infantry and cavalry which has yet left the United States for Texas.

The same paper states that, by the latest news from Texas, the Mexican infantry had not crossed the Colorado, which they found it impossible to do, as it was very high, and from two to three miles wide; and they had no boats. Gen. Houston was posted on the west side of the Brazos, and had not as reported, crossed to the east side. He had in camp about 2300 men—he had a steambat and other boats so that he could cross to either side of the river at his pleasure, or move his position up or down. When it was first reported that the Indians had risen, great consternation prevailed, and many who had intended joining the army flew with their families for safety; but when agents, sent by Gen. Gaines, arrived and assured them that the Indians were quiet, and had sent to the Gen. to assure him that they had no hostile intentions, the families commenced returning to their homes, and the men set off for Houston's camp in great numbers.—*Register.*

The brig Peri arrived yesterday from Tampa Bay, whence she left on Thursday. In the Peri came passengers about 100 volunteers, mostly of the Alabama, regiment.—They received their discharge at Tampa Bay. The remainder of the regiment will be dis-

charged so soon as transports can be procured to convey them to this place.

*Chronicle.*

The New-Orleans mail for the last four days has been extremely irregular. The boat with the mail due on Friday did not arrive till Saturday late in the day; that for Saturday was delayed till Sunday morning.—The N. O. papers do not contain any news from Texas. Gen. Houston was to have given the Mexicans battle on the 18th ult.—If so the result had not reached New-Orleans.

*Ibid.*

Col. Norton bearer of despatches, from the Texian Government, passed through this city, on Saturday for Washington.—*Ibid.*

## THE JOURNAL:

CAMDEN, MAY 14, 1836.

### DEATH OF COL MANNING.

It is with the most melancholy feelings we record the death of this truly good man. All the particulars relative to it, which have reached us, will be found in the extract of a letter which follows, to a gentleman in Cheraw, except what is contained in the remarks of Mr. FISKE, in announcing the distressing intelligence to the House of Representatives. Mr. FISKE says a feeling, handsome and deserved tribute to his memory, and Mr. PARSONS, in the Senate, does equal justice to his transcendent virtues. There are few men, who like Col. MANNING, have taken an active part in public life, retaining the entire and unimpaired confidence of his political friends, and meriting and receiving, on his removal from the stage of action, such eulogies as those pronounced by his political opponents, Messrs. FISKE and PARSONS.

From the Cheraw Gazette.

Extract of a letter from Washington City to a gentleman in this place dated May 3d 1836.

Your very estimable and much regretted Representative, Col. MANNING, left us last Thursday in health and on an excursion to Philadelphia. On Sunday he died in company, was unusually cheerful, left the table at half past four, and was taken with a chilliness and a disposition to vomit, and in an hour without almost any pain or effort was a corpse. His death was supposed to have been caused by some enlargement of the blood vessels about the heart.

### BANK OF CAMDEN.

Some errors, though of minor importance, occurred in our statement of the amount of stock taken in this Bank, on the 2d and 3d Instant. The whole of the returns had not then been received, and our statement was of course partial. Returns having been received from all the places, we subjoin the number of subscribers, and the number of shares subscribed for at each place, viz:

PLACES.	No. SUBSCRIBERS.	No. SHARES.
Camden,	592	28,351
Columbia,	922	24,451
Charleston,	3,673	23,782
Cheraw,	311	11,453
Sumterville,	126	2,155
Lancaster,	153	2,202
Chester,	133	3,200
Winnaboro,	67	2,765
Marion,	53	1,630
Darlington,	42	341
Union,	61	1,750
	6,238	102,126

Making the entire amount of stock subscribed for, \$5,106,330.

### FLORIDA.

The war for the present season is over, in Florida, and the Volunteers are returning to their homes. We have daily arrivals amongst us of the Kershaw and Lancaster Volunteers. Of the Kershaw Volunteers, as far as we can learn, all will be home in a few days, not one having been lost either by sickness or otherwise. So signal a preservation amidst the dangers of a savage warfare, and the pestilential influence of a sickly country, should create in every heart the deepest feelings of gratitude. The following from the Charleston Courier of the 9th instant, is the latest from Florida.

"The Volunteers in the schr. *Bushrod* arrived yesterday, from St. Augustine, comprised Capt. Cressner's Company of mounted men, who were discharged and paid off at St. Augustine, and there being no government vessel there in readiness to receive them, they chartered the *Bushrod* by private contract to bring them to this place.

"Col. GOODWIN, with the rest of his regiment, marched on Wednesday morning last for Jacksonville, there to cross the river, and paid off. Col. G. and staff, with as many of the invalids and men who had lost their horses, as could be accommodated, it was expected, would embark on board the steamer *Santee*, at Jacksonville, on Saturday last, for this place, they may therefore be hourly expected.

"We received by the *Bushrod* the following extra, from our correspondent at St. Augustine:

Office of the Herald,

St. Augustine May 5, 1836.

"The left wing of the army arrived in town on Saturday afternoon last, from Tampa Bay, via Volusia. The objects of the campaign have not been accomplished. The Indians have scattered throughout the country, and are in small detached parties. A few of them were met by the army, and some skirmishes took place between them. The Indians were hovering about the army and fired into the camp several times. But one Indian was killed that is known certainly.

"That there has been an understanding between the Creeks and Seminoles, there are some grounds for believing. A silver whistle was found on the Willacochee, which was recognised to belong to a brother of Capt. Elmore, who was travelling thro' the Creek nation, last summer, when he lost it. The

owner's name was engraved in full upon it. "Genl's SCOTT and EUSTIS arrived here on Saturday night last.

"Fort Drane we understand will be abandoned, as well as Volusia, and perhaps Pico-lata.

The following letter is from one of the gallant young officers in Col. BRISBANE'S Staff, to whom we have been repeatedly indebted, during the campaign, for the latest and most correct advices:

"St. AUGUSTINE, May 4.

"Our troops have now all arrived and are quartered in his ancient city. We are now only waiting the arrival of the vessels which have been sent for to commence the embarkation, and let them all return to their homes once more. There has not been so great an out-break as might have been expected, from the troops having been confined for a long time, and then allowed a degree of comparative license.

"A little noise, of which even now they seem to be getting tired, has been the whole amount of rioting. I am getting well very fast. The good cheer and the kind treatment of the good people here, will efface almost all the impressions which the campaign left upon us. It is well for us that we have had an opportunity of taking the dust off, before arriving in our own city—for a more ill looking set you never have seen collected in any one place. Much of the dust, however, we have rubbed off, and only a small portion remains. I do not expect that any of us will reach home before the end of the next week. There are no vessels and it will take at the least, that time before the troops can be paid off, and a sufficient number of vessels collected for their transportation. We are all however very comfortably situated, and the only thing that at all abates it, is our desire to be again at home."

VIRGINIA.—The elections in this State are over, but from the irregularity of the mails of late we are not able to state precisely how the matter stands; there is no doubt however, but the Whigs are beaten, horse, foot and dragons, and that the Administration will be stronger in the next General Assembly than it was in the last.

At a regular annual meeting of the "Camden Independent Fire Company," held on Monday evening last, at the Camden Debating Club Room, the following were the officers elected for the present year.

A. BURR, Captain.  
JAS. DUNLAP, Lieutenant.  
WM. E. HUGHSON, Sec'y. and Treasurer.  
J. S. DEPASS, 1st  
JOHN ROSSER, 2d  
P. F. VILLEPIGUE, 3d  
JOHN H. ANDERSON, 4th

Directors.  
DOUGLAS MINTON.  
JONATHAN P. SHIVER.  
WM. C. WORKMAN.  
A. G. WILLIS.

Were appointed Assessors.

### PUBLIC MEETING.

A meeting of the citizens of Camden and Kershaw District, will take place at the Court House on Wednesday the 18th inst., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive and entertain our patriotic Volunteers, on their return to their homes. A general attendance is expected.

MANY CITIZENS

### Commercial Returns.

Revised and corrected Weekly.—May 14.

Cotton,	11 a 181.2
Corn,	90 a 95
Wheat,	1 37 a 1
Flour, Camden Mills, @10, country	8 50 a 9 50
Fodder,	1 75
Bacon,	16
Whiskey,	35 a 40

### REMARKS.

COTTON.—There has been a considerable quantity of this article in market, this week, considering the lateness of the season, and prices have become more firm. We quote sales at 14 to 181.2 cents.

### CLERK WANTED.

A young man acquainted with the Mercantile business generally, who writes a good hand and can come well recommended, will receive a good salary.

A line addressed to "C." and left at the post office at Sumterville will be attended to. May 14-16-f.

### WET NURSE WANTED.

Liberal wages will be given for a wet nurse of good character and healthy; one without a child would be preferred. Enquire at this office. May 14-16-tf.

### BROAD CLOTHS.

FINE Blue, Black and Fancy colored Broad Cloths, for sale by  
CARPENTER & BONNEY.  
May 14-16

FIGURED black silk Muslins and black Foulards do, for sale by  
CARPENTER & BONNEY.  
May 14-16

### A CARD.

THE Subscriber, with pleasure takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that having purchased the entire stock of Goods of J. G. Clark, Esq. will continue to keep at the same stand, where, by assiduity and undivided attention to his customers, and those who may favor him with a call, he hopes to merit a share of patronage at the hands of a generous public.

Will be found constantly on hand a fresh and general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HATS, HARDWARE, and CROCKERY, with a few dozen choice Wines, vis. MADERIA, LISBON, PORT, TENERIFFE and MALAGA.  
J. L. JONES

April 23.—13-h

## NOTICE.

THERE will be a meeting of the **CAMDEN BRIDGE COMPANY**, at the Court House on Monday 23d inst. at 10 o'clock, with the view of opening their books for new subscribers, at which meeting, all persons who are interested in the prosperity of our town, and disposed to take shares in the bridge are earnestly requested to attend.  
JOHN WHITAKER.

May 14-16-b.

## BOOKS.

AMONG the New Works recently received at the Camden Book Store are the following.

Adventures in a Rifle Brigade, Sec. Wick's Economy, British Palpit, History of Plymouth, Power's Impressions of Africa, Life of Lafayette, Female Student, The Great Teacher, Hawks Ecclesiastical History of Virginia.

For Novel Readers, are Mahomed Rienz (Bulwer's last) Maryatt's Story of the Sea, Gilbert Guernsey, Oath One in a Thousand, (James' last) T. Early Called, &c. tales, The Countess, &c. tales.

Life of Cobbatt, Life of Sir Jas. Macintosh, Irving's Columbus, abridged, (interesting and useful to the young) Daughters of the Sea, Young Wife's book, Noble deed of Woman, Naval Sketch book, Kate Bourne, (a novel) Memoirs of eminent Women, &c. &c.

Subscription taken for the following periodical works—American Quarterly Review, Waldie's Circulating Library, American Journal of Science (by Silliman,) Ladies Book, Littels Museum, American Journal of the Medical Science, The American Cyclopaedia of Practical Medicine and Surgery.

Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Miscellaneous and School Books—Atlas Stationary, to be had at the establishment.

Books may be had at the Circulating Library.  
May 7.—15

### DARLINGTON DISTRICT.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEASE.

HIRSH H. ROGE,  
vs.  
WM. Y. FRYER. } Case in Attachment.

WHEREAS, the plaintiff in the above action did, on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1835, file his declaration in the office of the Clerk of this Honorable Court, against said defendant, who is absent from, and without the limits of, this State, and has neither wife nor attorney known within the same, on whom a copy of the said declaration with a rule to plead thereto, within a year and a day, might be served—it is, therefore, Ordered, in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly, in this case made and provided, that the said defendant do appear and plead to the said declaration on or before the 29th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, otherwise final and absolute judgment will then be awarded against him.

JNO. B. BRUCE, C. C. P.  
Office of Common Pleas, } 1/2d pr's fee \$6  
Darlington, July 29, 1835.

### DR. B. PRATT'S

ARTIFICIAL NIPPLE.

THE Subscribers have just purchased a supply of the above instrument, which has been successfully used for the last two or three years for that distressing complaint, sore or excoriated nipples; or where the nipple is entirely wanting; or where the child's mouth is so sore that it cannot nurse on the natural nipple.—The artificial nipple is recommended by the highest medical authorities on the subject in this country. Dr. Dewees of Philadelphia, and Dr. Sewall of Washington City, as the certificates annexed will attest; to which the medical faculty of this place, give their entire concurrence, having witnessed its successful application.

### Dr. Elijah Pratt,

DEAR SIR:

As I feel it a matter of much public importance, to possess a means of lessening the terrible suffering from sore nipples; I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the shield you offer for the preventing and cure of this malady, is better adapted to the purpose than any I have hertofore seen. In two or three instances, I have known them to be used—such satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish, that our City, through the various Apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

### I am, yours, &c.

M. P. DEWEES, M. D.

Philadelphia, Jan. 13th, 1834.

Washington City,

February 4th, 1834.

Having examined Dr. Pratt's newly invented nipple shields, and witnessed its practical applications among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady, sore nipples, a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWALL, M. D.

Prof. Anat. & Physiology.

Columbus College, D. C.

The Instrument is accompanied with printed directions for its application, and preservation.—It can be packed up in a small compass, and sent to any part of the country by Stage—price \$5.—Address

YOUNG & McKAIN.

Camden, S. C.